

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR WITH MEXICO HASTENED AS EMPHATIC NOTE IS DELIVERED TO CARRANZA

RUSSIAN DRIVE UPON AUSTRIA STRENGTHENING

Feeble Efforts to Withstand Assaults of Czar's Troops Are Proving Futile.

LECHNITSKY 10 MILES WEST OF CZERNOWITZ

Powerful Gas Responsible For Great Victory—Trouble in British Cabinet.

International News Service.
BERLIN, June 20.—Russian attacks against the German army of Gen. von Linsingen in Volhynia have been broken and the Germans are advancing along the Kovel-Lusk road, the war office announced today.

International News Service.
PETROGRAD, June 20.—Russian attacks against the German and Austro-Hungarian forces in Volhynia and Galicia are growing in vigor and the feeble efforts of the Germans to stem the Russian advance with counter assaults are quickly overwhelmed.

The Russian army of Gen. Lechnitsky which captured Czernowitz by storm, has already advanced 10 miles west of the city toward the Sereth river. The Austro-Hungarian capital evacuated the Bukovinian capital are preparing to make a stand on the Sereth.

Another Russian force, which advanced in a northwesterly direction along the Pruth, is already within striking distance of Kolomea, an important Austro-Hungarian position 20 miles northwest of Czernowitz. It is believed that the Austro-Hungarian works at Kolomea are already under artillery fire.

Force Austrians.
In Volhynia where fresh battles have developed, the Austro-Hungarians were forced from their position at Lokatch, south of the Luga river and only 18 miles east of the important railway base of Vladimir Volynski.

Artillery duels of great intensity are reported from the northern end of the line where the Russians are facing the German armies of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

Much of the recent success of the Russians is attributed to the use of poisonous gas which is the most powerful known to warfare. The gas masks of the Germans and Austro-Hungarians were totally unable to ward off its effects.

RENEW ASSAULTS.
International News Service.
PARIS, June 20.—German troops renewed their assaults against Hill No. 221, on the Verdun front last night, but all the attacks were repulsed, the French war office announced today.

Hill No. 221 lies to the east of the Meuse river and south of the Haumont quarries.

PEACE DEMONSTRATION.
International News Service.
GENEVA, June 20.—News was received here of fresh peace demonstrations in Vienna. The steady advance of the Russians in Galicia has caused a deep depression in the Austrian capital. The theaters are empty at night and anxious crowds fill the streets. A strong guard is maintained everywhere to prevent an uprising.

TRouble IN CABINET.
International News Service.
LONDON, June 19.—There were persistent reports of an acute division in the cabinet over the Irish question when parliament reconvened today. That high feeling still exists in Ireland, especially over the execution of the revolutionary leaders, is shown by the Sinn Fein demonstrations in Dublin.
David Lloyd-George, who was chosen by the cabinet to pacify Ireland, has made progress, but it is understood that the plan he has evolved to obtain accord between the radical nationalists and the Ulster unionists has met with strong objection from one section of the government.

Europeans to Support U. S. In New Policy

International News Service.
PARIS, June 20.—"France and England can follow only one policy in Mexico and that is to support loyally any action taken by the United States, hoping in the meantime, that it will obtain support from one of the Mexican factions which would facilitate greatly the pacification of the country."

The foregoing paragraph was contained in an article in the Echo de Paris today commenting upon American-Mexican relations. Most of the Paris newspapers had something to say on the matter. The Journal's editorial said in part:
"Pres't Wilson's first mistake was to expect gratitude from Carranza. But a bigger mistake was to overlook Mexican hostility to the United States and the impossibility of a weak policy crushing such feeling. Mexican arrogance has increased with every step of hesitation by the American government. In ordinary times the affair might be settled by compromise, which would be preferable to a difficult war, but the party platforms call for vigorous action in Mexico."

"Pres't Wilson cannot accept a blow in the face from Carranza after humiliating the kaiser."
The balance of the editorial in the Echo de Paris says:
"The Mexican embargo, however unfortunate for us from a commercial standpoint, won't be disquieting to the United States military viewpoint so long as Gen. Pershing does nothing imprudently."

PERSHING SENDS TROOPERS SOUTH

U. S. General Defies Carranza and Men Start on Another Chase.

International News Service.
EL PASO, Texas, June 20.—Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the United States troops in Mexico, has defied Venustiano Carranza in deeds as well as words.

Despite Carranza's warning that the American commander must not move any of his troops in any direction except toward the United States border, Gen. Pershing has detailed several detachments to strike out from Namiqipa in pursuit of bandits who are operating in that district.

Receipt of the news of Gen. Pershing's action was followed here today by a wave of intense interest as to what action would be taken now by Gen. Jacinto Trevino, the Mexican general through whom Carranza issued his warning.

Namiqipa is Gen. Pershing's base of operations and his prompt and vigorous action was made imperative by the possibility that the bandits were trying to break his line of communication.

Troops Go South.
The United States troops which were sent out in pursuit of the Mexican outlaws were said to have started in a westerly and southerly direction. The territory toward which the United States cavalrymen are riding is believed to contain from 12,000 to 15,000 carranzista soldiers stationed between Namiqipa and Madera.

Even should the hot-headed Mexican general precipitate hostilities without orders from Mexico City, it is regarded as certain that Brig. Gen. Pershing's force could take care of itself. There are enough supplies at Namiqipa for a month, and the United States forces could stand siege for that long even if the Mexican troops got between them and the border.

The Mexicans now have about 1,200 cavalrymen in Juarez in addition to infantry. They have some artillery and a number of machine guns.

Forced Into Army.
The Mexican military authorities in the northern states have commandeered practically all the food. Thus, while the army is well supplied, the civilian population is on the verge of starvation. One of the objects of Gen. Alvaro Obregon in taking this action, it was said, was to force Mexicans into the army.
Thus the famine situation, which was very bad before, has now become acute in all of the states of northern Mexico.

WILSON ABSOLUTELY REFUSES TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM MEXICO AND CHIEF CARRANZA IS WARNED AGAINST CARRYING OUT THREAT

International News Service.
WASHINGTON, June 20.—Squarely placing responsibility for continuation of the American troops in Mexico on the shoulders of the Carranza government and accepting the threat that if they are not withdrawn the Mexican government will defend its territory by "an appeal to arms," the United States today flatly refused to withdraw its troops from Mexican territory. In a lengthy reply to the Carranza note of May 22, the United States, through Sec'y Lansing, warns the de facto government that it has adopted a policy that will not be changed under any circumstances. It rebukes the insinuation that there is any desire of territorial aggrandizement behind the present Mexican policy and in conclusion declares:

"The United States has not sought the duty which has been forced upon it of pursuing bandits who under fundamental principles of municipal and international law ought to be pursued and arrested and punished by Mexican authorities. Whenever Mexico will assume and effectively exercise that responsibility the United States, as it has many times before publicly declared, will be glad to have this obligation fulfilled by the de facto government of Mexico. If, on the contrary, the de facto government is pleased to ignore this obligation and to believe that 'in case of a refusal to retire these troops there is no further recourse than to defend its territory by an appeal to arms,' the government of the United States would surely be lacking in sincerity and friendship if it did not frankly impress upon the de facto government that the execution of this threat will lead to the gravest consequences. While this government would deeply regret such a result it cannot recede from its settled determination to maintain its national rights and to perform its full duty in preventing further invasions of the territory of the United States and in removing the peril which Americans along the international border have borne so long with patience and forbearance."

Text of Note.
The text of the note is as follows:
"Department of State, Washington, June 20.
"Sir: I have read your communication, which was delivered to me on May 22, 1916, under instructions of the chief executive of the de facto government of Mexico on the subject of the presence of American troops in Mexico territory, and I would be wanting in candor if I did not, before making answer to the allegations of fact and the conclusions reached by your government, express the surprise and regret which have been caused this government by the discourteous tone and temper of this last communication of the de facto government of Mexico."

"The government of the United States has viewed with deep concern and increasing disappointment the progress of the revolution in Mexico. Continuous bloodshed and disorders have marked its progress. For three years the Mexican republic has been torn with civil strife; the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or rendered nonproductive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through the territory contiguous to the United States and to seize, with impunity the liberty of the towns of northern Mexico. So far has the indifference of the de facto government to these atrocities gone that some of these leaders, as I am advised, have received not only protection of that government, but encouragement and aid as well."

Numerous Misdeeds.
"Depredations upon American persons and property within Mexican jurisdiction have been still more numerous. This government has repeatedly requested in the strongest terms that the de facto government safeguard the lives and homes of American citizens and furnish the protection, which international obligation imposes, to American interests in the northern states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua and Sonora, and also in the states to the south. For example, on Jan. 3, troops were requested to punish the bands of outlaws which raided the Cusi mining property, 80 miles west of Chihuahua, but no effective results came from this request. During the following week the bandit Villa, with his bands of about 200 men, was waiting without opposition between Rubio and Santa Isabel, a fact well known to Carranzista authorities. Meanwhile a party of unfortunate Americans started by train from Chihuahua to visit the Cusi mines, after having received assurances from the Carranzista authorities in the state of Chihuahua that the country was safe and that a guard on the train was not necessary. The Americans held passports or safe conducts issued by authorities of the de facto government. On Jan. 10 the train was stopped by Villa bandits and 18 of the American party were stripped of their belongings."

AMERICANS MAY BE SLAUGHTERED Battalion is Sent to Stop Mexican Band 10,000 CHICAGO TROOPS LEAVING

Reported That Men at Mine Have Been Slain by Mexicans.

International News Service.
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 20.—A battalion of the third United States cavalry reached Del Rio today from Eagle Pass to protect the town from 1,500 Carranzista soldiers and a few Yaqui Indians that are reported to be marching in that direction.

According to information reaching Maj. Gen. Funston the Mexicans are only 40 miles from Del Rio.

The Del Rio situation is regarded as very grave. The citizens are clamoring for more protection.

Gen. Henry Greene, commanding that section of the border patrol lying at Del Rio, has asked Maj. Gen. Funston for instructions as to what action he shall take relative to the order in the military governor of Coahuila that all the American owned cattle in the state be seized. It is estimated that there are over 100,000 head of American owned horses, cattle and sheep in Coahuila and the ranch owners are making strong complaints to Gen. Greene.

WINSLow SAILS.
International News Service.
SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 20.—The armored cruiser San Diego, flagship of the Pacific fleet, sailed from here today with Admiral Winslow, commander of the Pacific fleet, aboard. The destination of the vessel was withheld, but it was admitted that it would go either to Guaymas or Mazatlan.

Recruits Plentiful.
INDIANAPOLIS, June 20.—Indiana guard officials declared today that the recruiting of the first day after the issuance of the order of mobilization to the national guard companies had been highly satisfactory. Several hundred men have been added to the various guard companies which later will be concentrated at Fort Benjamin Harrison here. Many Indianapolis firms have outlined employees called by the national guard that their jobs will be awaiting them on their return.

CO. F IS NOW PREPARED FOR HURRY ORDERS

South Bend Men Expect to be On Way to Indianapolis Camp by Next Friday.

MILITIAMEN ARE PUT THROUGH LONG DRILL

Troopers Are Becoming Impatient to Start Toward Scene of Trouble in Mexico.

Gen. Funston's urgent call for "a considerable force of the national guard probably will send Co. F, Indiana National guard, on its way to Indianapolis about Friday, there to go through the routine of getting ready for a campaign on the Mexican border. With three officers and 67 men on the company roll, five of whom have not been located, the local militiamen are practically ready to go. Sixty men were recruited this morning.

Munitions are packed. Extra guns are in their cases. Overcoats are stowed in boxes. Everything is ready for the order from Adjutant General Frank L. Bridges to move to Fort Benjamin Harrison, the concentration point of the Indiana National guard.

The men are becoming impatient to be on the move. Every man in the company is doing his daily routine work in the best of spirit, but is anxiously waiting for the notice that will send the troops to Indianapolis.

This morning the soldiers were taken to Howard park under command of Lieut. Otto Dietl and put in nearly three hours in drilling. Over the green lawns at the park they went through their routine formations. Every foot of ground in the park, hill and level, was covered. Another two hours of drilling beginning at 2 o'clock, was on the program for this afternoon.

Men Receive Pay.
Second Lieut. Charles M. Powers took a large number of the men to the Studebaker plant to receive their pay, this being pay day at the corporation. So far no notice has been given by the Studebaker corporation that the men would be paid while they are under military service, although the factory paid the men who went away to fight against Spain in 1898.

The Northern Indiana Gas and Electric Co. has notified its employees that if any of them are members of the national guard they will be allowed to go to the front and arrangements made for paying their wages to their families. Following is the notice issued by the gas company:

"Any employee who at present is a member of the national guard and is called to service in connection with the present Mexican trouble may have their positions with the company held open for them and their salaries will be continued while in military service. Any employee who is called to service can obtain from me leave of absence and can make arrangements for payment of their salaries to their families or dependents during their absence."

C. N. CHURCH, Manager.
Dietl Resigns.
First Lieut. Dietl, who has been on the detective force of the police department, has resigned his position with the city to go to war. It is declared to exist between the United States and Mexico. Lieut. Dietl was assured that he would be given the first position open after his return.

Ten carloads of water wagons were shipped to the Mexican-American border by the Studebaker corporation last week, but no new orders have been placed with the company since the present possible hostilities. A number of dumpwagons were included in this consignment to the government. Bids for ambulances for the government were opened by the corporation Friday, but a contract has not been let. The Studebaker plant could put out a rush order for the government in case of necessity.

Lieut. Col. George W. Freymuth of the third regiment, Indiana National guard, Tuesday telegraphed Adj. Gen. Frank L. Bridges that he was awaiting them on their return.

GEN. FUNSTON REQUESTS MORE TROOPS TO GUARD BORDER AGAINST RAIDS

"Considerable Force" of Militia is Urged—Volunteers For the Navy Will Be Called by Wilson.

International News Service.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 20.—Gen. Funston today asked the war department for "a considerable force" of the national guard with which to patrol the border from Nogales, Ariz., to the Gulf of Mexico.

This explains why urgent orders have been sent to all militia heads in the various states to complete the mobilization and equipment of their troops with all possible speed.

Gen. Funston declined to state just how many troops he had asked for.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A call for volunteers in the navy and the fitting out of more vessels for blockading the coast of Mexico if that action becomes necessary was decided upon today at a conference between Pres't Wilson, Sec'y of the Navy Daniels, Sen. Tillman and Sen. Swanson, both the latter members of the senate naval affairs committee.

"We are going to begin recruiting immediately, and expect to fit out a number of additional vessels because of the Mexican situation," said Sec'y Daniels as he left the white house.

International News Service.
WASHINGTON, June 20.—Certain militia units will be on their way to the Mexican border within 48 hours. The war department this afternoon admitted the receipt of a requisition for certain of the national guard forces now being mobilized, from Gen. Funston. Sec'y of War Baker declined to say how many men have been asked for, but it is understood that those selected will be rushed to the front just as soon as the formality of mustering them into the national service has been accomplished.

International News Service.
WASHINGTON, June 20.—Gen. Carranza must make the next move. The United States under no circumstances, will change its present attitude toward Mexico. If Carranza is willing to accept the position assumed by the administration and curb his war-anxious forces, all may be well. But any attempt to eject the American troops now in Mexico from their positions, or to interfere with their efforts to capture and kill bandit raiders, will be sternly punished.

That was the position of the United States today. Mobilization of the organized militia was being hurried in every way. Gen. Funston has disposed of his forces along the border so that points against which any general attack might be planned are protected. The Atlantic and Pacific fleets are prepared for immediate call at their general stations. On signal they can move at once to blockade every Mexican port. The vessels of the fleet are coaled and have steam up and crews aboard are waiting orders to assist in the blockade and act as general assistants to the fleet.

Nation Preparing.
There is no disguising the fact that the nation is preparing for war. Hardly a single official entertains the slightest hope that Carranza and his followers will accept the standpoint of the United States. And the first shot that now is fired by Carranzista soldiers at an American soldier or the first organized raid across the border permitted by the Carranzistas will be the signal for immediate reprisals by this government, officials say.

It is made very plain here that if the hand of United States is forced by an attack from Carranzista soldiers those responsible will be pursued no matter where they may retreat.

Administration officials made it plain today that they will differentiate between Carranza and his followers and the Mexican people should intervention be forced. It is understood to be the plan to strike sharply and decisively if it shall be demonstrated, as is generally feared, that force must be used against the Carranza troops and then the United States will establish a government under its own protection which can be depended on to renew constitutional rule in every way.

Ships Are Ready.
Capt. Commandant E. P. Berthoff, of the coast guard, said today that all of his 4,000 men and 20 vessels under his command are ready for blockading duty as soon as ordered to commence work by Sec'y of the Navy Daniels.

"All we need is a telephone message outlining our stations," said Capt. Berthoff today.
The cutters have large reserve supplies of munitions and guns stored at the gulf stations ready for use.
Upon the response of the national guard to the call of the president will depend whether the administration later will ask congress for authority to call for an additional force of 150,000 volunteers. Administration leaders say that the president has finally determined that an "adequate" force shall be assembled to protect the border and do anything else that may be required. The army general staff, it is known, believes that in addition to the national guard a volunteer army of not less than 150,000 men will be required if complete intervention in Mexico finally is decided upon. For the present, however, the national guard organizations will be depended on as the first line against the regulars.

May Go to Front.
Practically every high ranking officer of the army has asked the war department to be detailed for active service at the front. It is considered certain that eventually all will be sent to the border, but for the present at least Gen. Funston is to have a free hand.

The state department still is withholding any details or complete confirmation of the reports that the Mexican states of Yucatan and Simola have declared war against the United States. Such action would be inconsequential, it is admitted were it not known that there are Americans within these states who may be in danger.

In all cases where American consular officials have left Mexico they have turned their affairs over to the British consular representative. It was said at the state department today. No actual figures of the number of Americans still in Mexico are obtainable here, but every effort is being made by the authorities to get all of them out without further delay.

TWO NEW VESSELS.
WASHINGTON, June 20.—Two dreadnaughts will be added to the five battle cruisers authorized in the naval appropriation bill by the house when the measure is recommended to the senate by the senate naval affairs committee. The committee took up the bill today after Chairman Tillman and Sen. Swanson had conferred with Pres't Wilson and Sec'y of the Navy Daniels as to additional increases in the building program. It was understood that the president had expressed his willingness to have two additional dreadnaughts included in the measure.

Chairman Tillman, Sen. Swanson and Sen. Lodge were designated a sub-committee to report a complete building program to the full committee as soon as possible.